

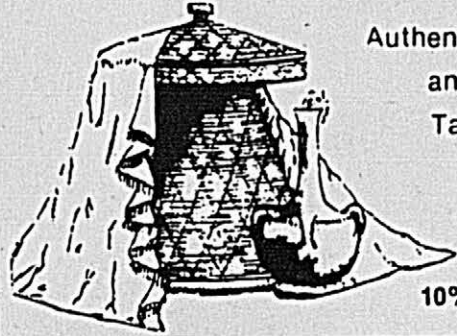


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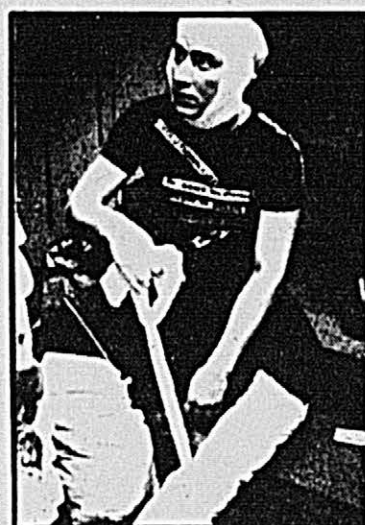
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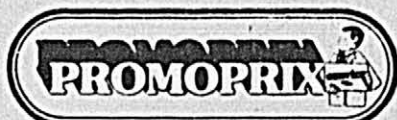
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The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Student Daily

Vol. 71, No. 1

Monday, August 31, 1981

Montreal

McGill forced to cut budget

by Peter D. Findlay

Unless the provincial government, increases its subsidy, McGill will face a deficit of over \$15.5 million this year.

That was the news Principal David Johnston delivered to the McGill Board of Governors last spring concerning the 1981-1982 budget.

This year's budget deficit is seven times larger than originally expected. Cutbacks now amount to a 7 per cent decrease over the last five years. Total faculty budgets have gone down by 6 per cent during the same period.

The \$15.5 million deficit includes a projected \$12.9 million in staff salary increases, and a \$2.6 million increase to cover general expenditures in excess of the university's income.

While department budgets are up 4.5 per cent, with inflation running over 12 per cent, increases actually translate into substantial cutbacks.

The response of the McGill administration has so far been limited to pleas for increases in

educational funding from the Quebec government.

"The university, together with other universities in Quebec, has been pressuring the provincial government to increase funding," McGill Vice-President Finance John Armour said.

"We have tried as much as possible to arouse public interest. To date however, there has been exactly zero response. In Quebec it's not only the university system that is in trouble, but the whole educational system."

With decreases in educational funding being implemented across the province, universities throughout Quebec are running huge deficits.

"Given the current policy of the provincial government, all the universities in the province are carrying very large deficits," MFU executive Sid Ingerman said.

"At one point or another the government must absorb a considerable portion of these deficits if the university system is to continue to function," he added.

Funding from the Quebec government has increased only 5.5 per cent over the last year and, excluding medicare and (UIC) unemployment insurance, commission payments, the actual budget increase for faculty and academic support services is only 1.7 per cent.

Among those faculties which will be experiencing the sharpest cutbacks in funding are: Arts (-15 per cent); Education (-18 per cent); Graduate Studies and Research (-15 per cent) and Science (-19 per cent). The only faculties whose budgets have expanded are Management (up 7 per cent) and Music (up 19 per cent).

Following the release of the new budget estimates for this year, the Board of Governors has established an ad-hoc committee to examine the cutbacks.

"The Board of Governors has approved the establishment of a five-member task force to take an overview on the budget," V.P. Armour said.

"The government has told us that we must present them with a balanced budget by October for the next few years."



McGill VP finance John Armour presided over major university budget cutbacks.

Court battle lost

MFU continues action

by Peter Findlay

The McGill Faculty Union's (MFU) attempt to have the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) dissolved for violations of the

Quebec Labour Code has been dismissed.

The dissolution of MAUT was turned down because MAUT does not fit the Labour Code's definition of an association. The court's ruling, however, acknowledged that the pursuit of other actions on the part of the MFU remains a possibility.

"Not only are penal complaints pending against the university," said the ruling, "but it is not impossible that the MAUT or its administrators be pursued on the legal grounds developed earlier in this judgement."

"The MAUT and the MFU would be well-advised to meet and arrive at an agreement eliminating any grey area in the publicizing of the roles and objectives pursued so that the professors' freedom of association which the Labour Code is fundamentally directed at ensuring, be fully recognized," stated the court's ruling.

The MFU has established a committee to meet with MAUT for discussions on the ruling as suggested by the court.

"The MFU has set up a committee of three persons," said MFU executive Prof. Sid Ingerman, "Who are ready to meet with any of the parties to the judgement to discuss its implications."

Prof. John Harrod, MAUT president indicated that any agreement between the two organizations is a long way off.

"As far as I know there is no contemplation of any on-campus negotiations between us and the MFU."

"I think the philosophical differences between the two organizations are quite clear and they don't allow for a compromise position," he said.

The debate between the two groups stems from their differing attitudes toward collective bargaining.

"The MFU believes in collective bargaining as a

Ottawa considers huge funding cutback

by Brian Topp

A confidential study leaked to New Democratic Party MP David Orlikow and subsequently obtained by the McGill Daily confirms that the federal government is considering slashing its financial support to Canadian universities.

Higher tuition and a greater reliance on corporate donations by universities are part of the report's recommendations.

The study, an extensive report on Canada's labour force training programs and employment prospects prepared by a Manpower and Immigration department task force states:

"The overall size of the post-secondary sector should be contracted somewhat, and... resources should be modestly reallocated from education, general arts and science and social work to engineering,

business, economics and technology."

The task force calls for the federal government to reduce its "total commitment of resources to post-secondary training" in order to free funds for other purposes.

Federal cabinet ministers have been hinting for some time that Ottawa is unhappy with current fiscal arrangements, under which the government unconditionally transfers some \$1.6 billion each year to provinces for post-secondary education, or 60 to 75 per cent of all of the money allocated by provincial governments to universities.

The transfers are up for renegotiation this fall.

The study titled *Labour Market Policies in the 80's* maintains that Ottawa's principal interest in funding the post-secondary sector is to produce skilled "labor force entrants." The task force concludes that the federal government is not getting its money's worth under current arrangements.

Donations and high fees

The task force cites statistics which it says show that the value of a university education in the labor market is declining. The report also says that graduates in certain specific programs, such as education, general arts and science and social work, are difficult to employ.

Some of the money now directed to universities should go to vocational and technical

training, the report says. No specific amounts are proposed.

Universities "elitist"

In lieu of the present level of federal subsidization, the report suggests that "student fees should probably constitute a much greater proportion of revenue for the institutions than they do now. Higher tuition should be accompanied by an expanded student loan program, according to the task force. Universities should also become more "entrepreneurial" in deriving "support from private industry."

The changes proposed in the report would amend the Established Program Financing (EPF) agreement, which provides for federal aid to both the universities and health care system, both administered by the province. EPF expires next April.

The task force's recommendations are broadly in line with statements by federal cabinet ministers over the past twelve months.

In the course of his October 1980 budget speech, finance minister Allan MacEachen warned that the government intends to reduce its expenditures on social programs in order to free up funds for energy and economic development.

"Savings are expected to include reductions in federal transfers to provinces relating to areas coming under provincial jurisdiction," he said. Education is solely under provincial jurisdiction.

continued page 8



Get Naked!

continued Page 8

Guy Heroux plea bargains, is placed on probation

by Brian Topp

Université de Montréal student Guy Héroux has been convicted of theft and placed on one-year probation for his part in a residence fee boycott, staged at the U de M last year.

Université de Montréal students mandated a committee which included Héroux in March 1980 to withhold residence fee checks from the University. The action was taken to protest fee hikes announced by the administration.

Héroux was arrested a few weeks later after taking the payments out of a safety deposit box. He had been carrying out a decision by the protest committee to turn the checks over to the University.

A little more than a year later, having plea-bargained with crown prosecutors, Héroux pleaded guilty to stealing the checks, and was given a suspended sentence in the last week of July 1981.

The boycott was launched after the U de M administration announced an eight and one-half per cent hike in residence fees, bringing them to \$712 a year. The increase followed a 13.5 per cent hike in 1979-80

and a 21 per cent hike in 1978-79.

An ad hoc committee was mandated by a general assembly on March 3, 1980 to collect resident student fee checks and to withhold them from the University, until the conflict was settled by negotiation. The checks were placed in a safety deposit box.

That night, students occupied the administrative offices of the residences, demanding that the University meet with student representatives to negotiate.

The administration refused to recognize the occupiers as representatives of the student body, and police evicted them on April 7.

The protest committee then attempted to have the Québec rental board overturn the residence fee hikes, but the board declined to do so.

In early May, the committee calculated that withholding rent checks no longer had "any value from the strategic point of view," because the University was likely to instruct students to cancel the checks and to write new ones. Héroux and Etienne Paquette, another student involved in the boycott,

were mandated to take the checks out of the safety deposit box so that they could be turned over to the University.

The following day, both were arrested at the bank by plainclothes policemen keeping guard over the safety deposit box. They were released shortly afterwards, but Héroux was picked up again on June 14 under a province-wide arrest warrant. He was charged with the theft of \$70,780 worth of U de M residence fee checks. Paquette was not arrested or charged.

Héroux's case became the rallying point for a series of protests by university and CEGEP students last year, organized by the Regroupement des Associations Universitaires du Québec (RAEU) and the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ), the two provincial student unions.

The campaign to "Free Guy Héroux" climaxed with a demonstration in front of the Université de Montréal administration building by some 5,000 students, including a contingent from McGill.

However, the U de M administration refused to drop the charges against Héroux, claiming that the matter was before the courts and out of its hands.

In the winter of 1981, the Guy Héroux protest began to wilt.

"There were problems with the campaign," said Richard Flint, VP University Affairs of the McGill Students' Society.

"It appears that the students' association at the U de M decided to de-emphasize Héroux's protest, and he was basically forced to plea-bargain."

U de M students negotiated an agreement with the University, whereby residence students paid \$688 last year, and will pay \$728 this year.

Héroux pleaded guilty to theft this summer, was given a suspended sentence, and was placed on one-year probation.

We were lucky it wasn't more," said Janet Mrenica, Concordia University Student's Association VP External, after the sentencing.

"The maximum penalty Héroux could have received under the original charge was

ten years in prison."

"This is a qualified defeat for the student movement," Flint said.

"The charges against him were charges against all of the

students; he was just used as a scapegoat. Any individual can be charged for the action of entire students' associations, apparently and that's dangerous."

Society faces debt ; major club cutbacks

by Wendy Jones

Students clubs and organizations face a lean year as the Students' Society executive winds up its summer budget-slashing session.

In an attempt to tighten up its expenditures, the Society has dramatically reduced many of the budget requests of its clubs and organizations.

Hardest hit are functional groups, including Radio McGill, the Film Society and the Women's Union. In total, allocations were decreased by almost \$8,000; cuts in individual club budgets ranged from seven to 60 per cent.

The Debating Union alone had \$2,000 cut from last year's budget. Included in that amount was a hefty cut in the group's speaker's program.

The International Students' Association was cut back by 50 per cent from last year, and Amateur Radio by 60 per cent.

Even traditional projects like the Blood Drive and Activities Night were cut back. Groups like Welcome Week and the Winter Carnival which weren't actually reduced nevertheless face tougher times, since their allocations didn't keep up with inflation.

However, while almost every club suffered cutbacks, the Society's total allocation for activities decreased by only \$213. Money cut out of clubs and groups was reallocated to new projects notably a bi-monthly newsletter which added \$11,000 to the Society's costs.

VP finance Salim Tharani attributed the tight budget to inflation and to the Society's sizable debt to the University. About \$474,000 is presently

owed to McGill, funds that the Society borrowed to expand its business operations.

"We have a commitment," Tharani said, "(McGill) is in trouble too."

The University may run a deficit of up to \$15.5 million this year. Sources within the Society said that McGill is pressuring them to repay the Society debt.

The Society will repay \$40,000 this year, \$10,000 less than it committed itself to repay in a debt repayment schedule drafted this time last year.

This summer's budgeting sessions appear to have been a drain on the executive committee. President Liz Norman said "it's frustrating as hell."

Club presidents share her frustration. Julie Zando, president of the Women's Union, said that the cuts are unfair. She pointed out that the executive committee recommendations call for reducing the budgets for groups like hers by an average of 20 per cent when, she said, Society revenues were only reduced by 14 per cent.

Zando said that the budget cuts add a burden of paperwork to the clubs.

"We are forced to lobby for money that normally is ours," she said. "Now a lot of the time and energy we could spend to serve students will have to be spent asking for more money."

Zando added that the Women's Union has already been busy lobbying executive committee members as well as members of the Joint Management Committee, which studies club budgets in detail.

Not illegal to take bikes on Metro

by Chris Cavanagh

Le Monde a Bicyclette won a major battle last Monday when a Superior Court Judge ruled that it was not illegal to take bicycles on the Metro.

The Gazette reported that anyone trying to enter the Metro would be apprehended and fined. However, according to Le Monde a Bicyclette member Bob Silverman, anyone fined will win in court.

Le Monde a Bicyclette has submitted recommendations to the Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission (MUCTC) for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline in Metro usage by cyclists. Based on the experience of other cities that permit bicycles on subways, the recommendations suggest cyclists don't use the Metro at rush hours; use stairs instead of escalators; use the last car and then only with a maximum

of four people; and finally, cyclists must have a permit.

In a study done by the MUCTC it was found that in cities that permit bicycles there were no reports of incidents.

Last Thursday night Jean-Marie Cappuccelli, accompanied by Bob Silverman, entered the Metro with his bike bound for Longueuil. Flashing a Le Devoir press clipping on Monday's victory, they were allowed on the Metro with the request that they tell no one where they got on. Leaving the Metro at Longueuil they were passed by two policemen who winked at them. Bob Silverman attributes this behavior to the fact that anyone fined will win in court.

Bob Silverman said he would be glad to accompany anyone on the Metro who has a legitimate need to bring their bike.

Food and beverage manager leaves:

Resignation draws executive ire

by Steven Yudin

A storm is brewing in the Students' Society over the resignation of Food and Beverage Manager John Psiharis. VP University Affairs Richard Flint has charged that student representatives were not properly consulted on the events leading up to Psiharis' resignation on July 16th.

"I'm upset about the process followed," said Flint. "The consultation process has been non-existent. We see this as a serious occurrence."

Psiharis chose to resign rather than conform to changes to his department demanded by Executive Director Ron Lerman.

"I consider it to be an unfortunate affair," said Lerman. "Psiharis was faced with the decision to decentralize his department and this was not, in his opinion, the most profitable

path to take."

Lerman, however, denies that he acted without the approval of "the senior elected students and society management."

"My understanding of council wishes is that the executive director is expected to confer on these matters with the president and VP finance, and they were conferred with," said Lerman.

Flint and VP external Paul Smith called the action an "incompetent and dangerous business practice" in an internal memo. They further stated that Lerman "is a subordinate" to the student representatives and they "should have been informed of the developments in this matter."

As a result of the resignation, a review of all job descriptions of the management staff is

being prepared in accordance with an executive committee agreement that such a review should occur if a manager has resigned.

Flint also intends to challenge the constitutionality of the three-year-old wage and staff board an ad hoc committee which, according to Lerman, gives him the right to make personnel decisions. He claims that as it is ad hoc (temporary) it needs to be reaffirmed.

"I support any action which assists us to clarify society procedure," said Lerman.

"Whatever rulings the Judicial Board makes will certainly be followed," he added.

Comptroller Jon Shifman has taken over the duties of the former Food and Beverage manager. Psiharis could not be reached for comment.



No this isn't the Berlin Wall, but it might as well be for cyclists.

Amnesty International demands accountability for disappearances

by Brahm Pascal

The ease of translation between conferees at the 14th Amnesty International Supreme Council meeting lay more on comprehension of mission than in comprehension of tongue.

Delegates to the conference united in condemning revived tactics of official repression which are spreading throughout the world.

The supreme governing body of the London-based human rights group met August 20 through 23 at McGill University.

The final communiqué released during the international conference demanded that governments and state security forces who attempt to cover up the abduction and disappearance of their political opponents should be made

publicly accountable for the fate of the victims.

The communiqué said the systematic nature of "disappearances" constituted a pattern of illegal arrest and detention that violated the most fundamental principles of international law. Nothing could absolve governments of their obligation to account for citizens who had been silenced in this way, it said.

Amnesty also called for a global publicity campaign to counter this contemporary technique of official repression.

"Within our mandate there have been new problems, those of disappearances," said Richard Reoch, AI press officer at its international headquarters in London.

The AI mandate is a tripartite

one:

- working for the fair immediate release of all prisoners of conscience (those who do not advocate violence).
- working for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners.
- opposing the torture and the death penalty in all cases, everywhere.

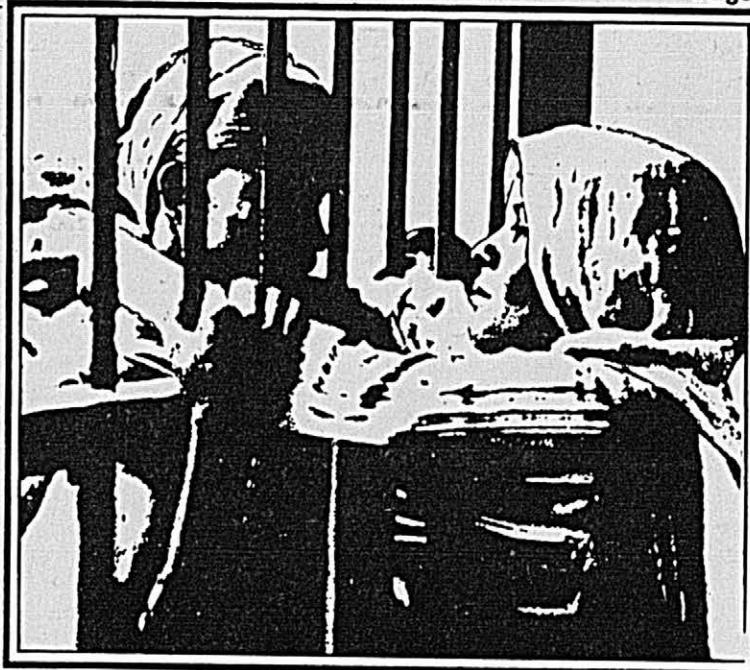
"It has been happening since the mid-seventies in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Most offenders in Africa have been overthrown but the methods of repression have become more sophisticated."

Emilio Fermin Mignone of Argentina was invited to the conference as an observer, as was his compatriot Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in 1980.

"The army took my daughter on May 14, 1976 and I haven't seen her since," said Mignone, president of the Center for Legal and Social Studies in Buenos Aires which investigates each disappearance.

"She was involved in social work in the slum areas of Buenos Aires. I have tried everything to find her habeas corpus, interviews, denunciations from the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and from the Holy See."

Mignone himself was arrested on February 26 of this



year after the police entered his center's offices and took all the material and documents on political prisoners.

"I was released on March 1 by a judge because of international pressure," said Mignone.

"Our permanent assembly has records of 6000 cases of disappearances. They take the people into the night and they deny they impose the death penalty."

Adolfo Pérez Esquivel was also one of those "taken into the night." He was arrested and imprisoned for 14 months and has been under house surveillance since his release 14 months ago.

Esquivel, a sculptor and art teacher, founded Paz et Justicia (Peace and Justice) an international movement seeking social justice and

peace for individuals, in conjunction with sympathetic Christian religious leaders. The "official" church of Argentina does not support the movement.

"The movement I defend seeks alternatives to warfare but non-violence doesn't mean passiveness," said Esquivel.

"What gives me hope is the world's conscience which has grown over the years on the problems of Latin America."

Since his release Esquivel has met clandestinely in small groups to keep Peace and Justice alive. He had thus far resisted government pressure to leave the country.

Still, Esquivel has not chosen the route of Jacobo Timerman, the Argentinian newspaper editor and publisher who emigrated to Israel after his release from prison. Timerman has since documented his experience in the book, *Prisoner without a Name, Cell without a Number*.

"I have not yet read the book," said Esquivel, "because it has not been released in Argentina. But everyone knows about it." AI was the first international body to send a mission in November 1976 to Argentina. The five-person delegation from the U.S. and England talked with military officials and received the families of those persons who were in prison and of those who had disappeared.

"The situation is getting worse because as more years go on the government doesn't solve the cases of disappearances," said Mignone.

AI's records of people who have disappeared include not only political leaders, but whole families, mothers and children, priests, trade unionists, shop owners and others.

Another question before the council concerned AI's response to nations which conduct military, cultural and economic relations with governments responsible for human rights abuses.

AI's position on economic and cultural boycotts has been percolating for sometime," Reoch said.

"We urge a boycott whenever there is military assistance, police training or a security transfer which is expected to be used to imprison prisoners of conscience."

With regard to Canadian aid to El Salvador, Reoch said that AI has defined its position on "linkage", where torturers and jailers are being helped by arms shipments.

"We're not against arms transfers, we're only against people being killed more efficiently," said Reoch.

Yousoufi: Arabs should adopt charter

by Stewart Freed

Arab nations should adopt an Arab Convention on Human Rights, says Abderramane Yousoufi, Assistant Secretary General of the Union of Arab Lawyers (UAL).

In the keynote speech to Amnesty International's International Council meeting held at McGill last week, Yousoufi called for the UAL to draft the convention because it would highlight Islam's "contribution to the safeguard of human right throughout the world and cast these Islamic guarantees into the future."

Yousoufi later admitted that no Arab nation had even unofficially accepted the UAL proposal as a basis for further discussion.

"The modest but growing role of Arab lawyers in the promotion and protection of human right has made some governments suspicious if not hostile," said Yousoufi.

"In Morocco, lawyers who animate the young Association for Human Rights have been singled out in the present repression, which aims to break down the trade union organization of the Democratic Confederation of Labor", he said.

Yousoufi called for better lines of communication between non-governmental human rights organizations. He hoped that a "common antenna of communication" would be set up, to which relatives and friends of prisoners of conscience could turn to at short notice, to arrange for a legal observer to attend trials.

Yousoufi, 56, is a Moroccan lawyer.

The origin of disappearances

by Stewart Freed

Contrary to the opinions generated by growing public awareness, "disappearances" are not a phenomena unique to this era. They are descendants of the *Nacht und Nebel* (Night and Fog) directives issued by the German High Command during the Nazi occupation of France in World War II.

Nacht und Nebel instructed the Gestapo to arrest anyone suspected of "endangering German security," and to transfer the offending individuals to concentration camps under "cover of night".

"Effective intimidation can only be achieved either by capital punishment or by measures by which the relatives of the criminal and the population do not know his fate," wrote Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command.

Forty years later "disappearances" continue to be used to terrorize citizens whom authorities perceive to be a threat to the existing order. They are an effective and handy way of getting rid of opponents of the regime in power without showing any official government involvement.

When confronted with evidence that individuals have disappeared, government authorities either deny outright that it has happened, or admit that the actions could have been perpetrated by unidentified groups beyond the control of the law. The Salvadorian junta has chosen the latter route, claiming right wing terrorists are responsible for the death squads.

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Housing Scramble

by Stewart Freed

Without fail, come September thousands of students hit town expecting to find convenient, affordable housing. Each year the hunt for apartments within walking distance of McGill becomes increasingly difficult. Where is the low cost housing?

"There virtually is none," according to Montreal architect Michael Fish, "and there will be even less as time goes on."

News analysis

"Overall, this has been the worst year ever," said Mebbie Aikens, coordinator for off-campus housing at McGill.

It's not that there aren't apartments in Montreal, but the areas most favoured by students — the McGill ghetto just east of campus and the St. Marc-Lincoln area west of campus either have lost residential buildings due to demolition or office conversion, or have priced themselves out of the student market.

Those boarded up buildings and hollowed out shells scattered throughout the ghetto have not been abandoned. The once-stately homes which have provided students and pensioners with convenient low-cost housing are on the verge of becoming fashionable and chic. The St. Louis Square area just east of St. Laurent once was the place to live if you wanted a really cheap 8 1/2 to share with friends. Now the neighborhood is overwhelmed with what is affectionately known as the Bay Window Set — young professionals who buy up and renovate old buildings in the city's inner core. And the writing is on the wall for the McGill ghetto. The result is that students and pensioners are being displaced by a growing urban elite.

There is a positive side to the influx of high income permanent residents to the city core. Those grand old buildings are going to get a new lease on life, and the dilapidating neighborhoods will become animated again. Not long ago the dominant philosophy of how to revitalize downtown neighborhoods was to level all old buildings and erect highrise apartments. Certainly many old buildings are being sacrificed for office space, but at least there will still be some areas where one can walk and not feel walled in.

Not all of the housing problems can be attributed to the Bay Window Set. In Montreal, buildings which have outlived their usefulness have a habit of burning down.

"One of the main problems is that houses are insured for their replacement value and not their actual value," commented Cecille Bernier.

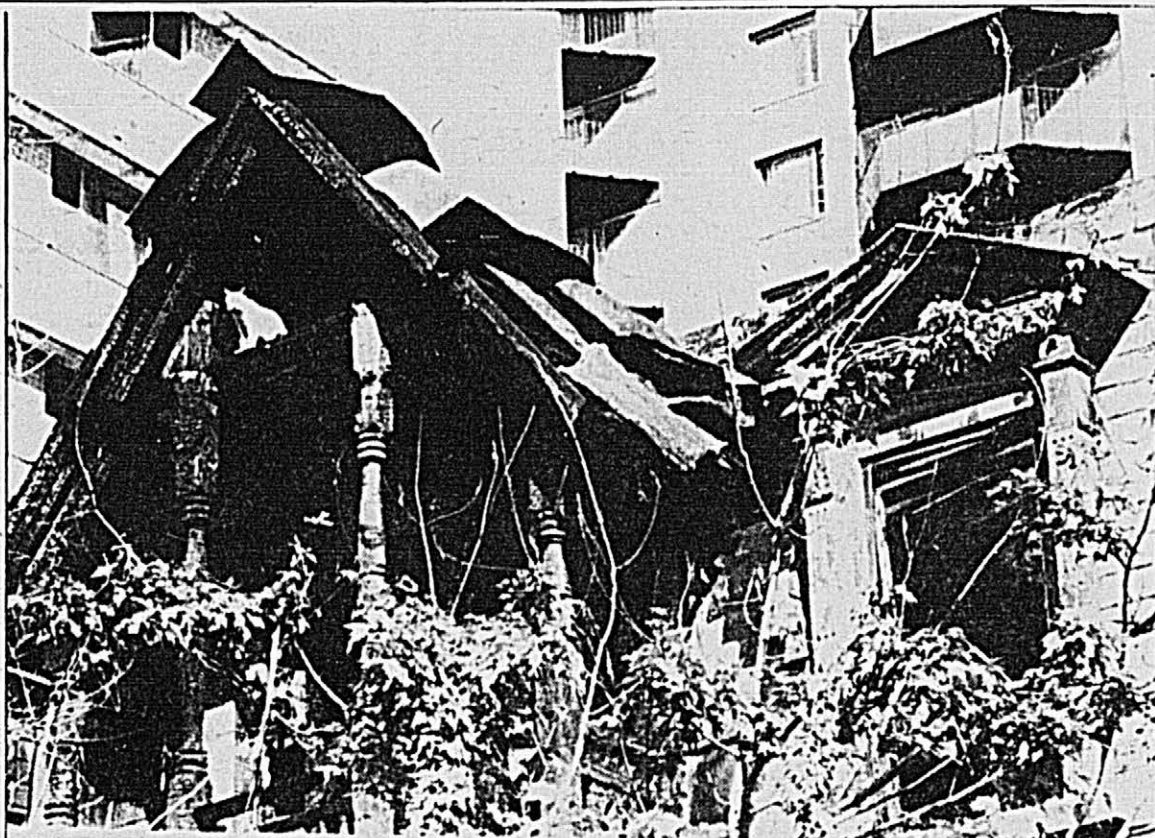
Bernier, a representative of the architectural-conservation organization, Save Montreal, says that galloping interest rates have made the return on investments in money markets much more profitable than the rents earned on property. It's a great temptation for property owners to take advantage of the opportunity to make a few extra bucks.

Which means that students will have to live further and

further from campus if they hope to find affordable housing.

Luckily, Montreal does have an extensive public transit system. With the new metro extension slated to open on September 7, several residential areas will become accessible to students.

This provides some consolation to students who have not yet found a place to live this fall, people like Tammy Laxman, a first year student who just came in from Maryland. Laxman and other students are busy pouring over the latest print-out from McGill Off-campus housing. They are busy calling up landlords to see if any 1 1/2's were still available, most of the larger apartments have already been rented.



STUDENTS! Large, airy 7 1/2 with built-in sun roof. Convenient location just outside St. Jerome. Free cat with 12 month lease.

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"The Texas Instruments new TI-40 and TI-55-II calculators have angled displays for easy-to-see-answers."

The slanted display makes these calculators easier to use at arm's length—and that's just the beginning. The economical TI-40, with built-in functions like trig, stat, logs, roots, reciprocals and more, will help you through math and science courses—especially since it comes with the informative book, *Understanding Calculator Math*.

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
INCORPORATED







WELCOME WEEK '81

McGILL



Program Board

Revised Schedule of Events

Today AND Tomorrow:

8 pm: The Bat Taylor Band Live
in Gert's
Free admission

Wednesday, September 2

9 pm: Comedy Nite in Gert's
featuring:
David Mendelsohn,
Peter Kreifman,
Jim Sorino, Michael Hirsch
Free Admission

Thursday, September 3



VALDY live
with Elysabeth
Reilly
Pollack Concert
Hall
555 Sherbrooke W.,
7 pm. & 9:30 pm.
McGill students
\$5.50
others \$7.50

9 pm: Dance at RVC
3425 University St.

EVERY DAY OPEN AIR PUB

11 am.- 4 pm.
on Lower Campus



Friday, September 4

4 pm: Freshman Orientation
in Gert's
1 free beer for each freshman
while supplies last
Co-ed Street Dance
Top of University Ave.

Saturday, September 5

9 pm: Bring Back the Summer Dance
featuring GILT \$3.00
Special draw for 2 tickets
to Florida

Tuesday, September 8

Exhibition Softball
Games:

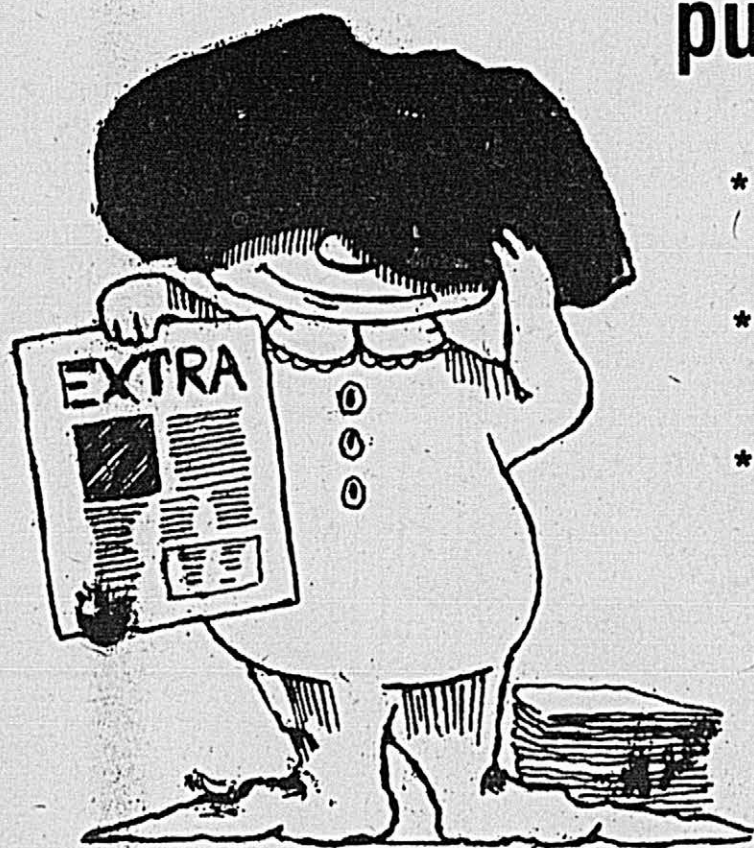
12-1 Law vs Students' Society
1-2 Physiology vs
Management

4-6 Wine & Cheese with
Principal and Mrs.
Johnston, Ballroom

8 pm: Dressed to Kill
Leacock 132 - \$1.00
Co-sponsored with
Nurses Undergrad. Soc.

9 pm: Coffee House with
Priscilla Herdman in
Union Lounge B01 -
\$1.00.
Opening Act: Ian
McGilton

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Letter

Biker's lament

Last year I walked into a local Bicycle store because I noticed a broken bike in the window. Not just any bike, but a custom built *Marconi* racer which had obviously been seriously abused. The paint job had been scratched up by a penknife, and all of the cables had been cut. Some of the components had been stripped off. In short, the bike was in a real mess. Certainly the proprietor of that bicycle would never willingly allow such a high quality machine to be so badly damaged.

I asked the bike store mechanic what had happened. He said that the owner was a McGill student, and that she left the bike locked up on campus one afternoon. Evidently the thieves, unable to cut through her high security lock, decided to remind her of their plight.

A few days ago I was talking with an acquaintance in the Le Monde à Bicyclette office on Clark Street. He told me how we and a few friends just recently had their bikes ripped off. They were all locked up with high security locks. The thieves merely hammered out the cylinders with a center punch and a mallet. So much for theft-proof locks.

Why doesn't McGill do something about the growing theft and vandalism problem on campus. I personally live too far to walk to campus, but I will be able to cycle in every day.

It would be pretty easy for McGill to solve the theft problem too. They could buy some bicycle lockers and install them around campus. Better yet, they could install a few bike racks in the indoor garages (near the security guard's station. Just the fact that somebody is sitting there would be enough to deter most thieves.

It is such a small price to pay for an improvement in the quality of life at McGill.

Richard Boudreau
Religious Studies



Today

Jewish Studies
Tuesday, September 1st, 1-4 P.M. Open House — Jewish Studies Program, 3511 Peel St.

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RÉGULIÈREMENT



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Friday: Falafel

September 8/81	September 9/81	September 15/81	Anytime	
<p>The Eatery opens</p> <p>Menu: Tuesday, Goulash and salad. Wednesday, Chicken in the basket with home fries. Thursday, roast brisket Friday, Falafel Also assorted sandwiches, hot dogs, etc. 20% discount on complete meal with this ad (valid September 8-10).</p>	<p>Golem Coffee House presents folksinger Priscilla Herdman at 8 p.m. Admission \$4.00</p>	<p>Israeli Folkdancing — Union Ballroom, 3480 McTavish Beginners 7:00 p.m. Advanced 8:30 p.m. Students \$1.50 Non-student \$2.00</p>	<p>If you are in the downtown area for High Holy Days, reserve for meals and services.</p>	<p>HAPPY ROSH HASHANA</p>

Association des Étudiant(e)s de l'Université McGill

Invites you to apply for:

UNIVERSITY SENATE COMMITTEES

Nous vous sollicitons pour:

COMITÉS DE LA SENAT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ

COMMITTEE/COMITÉ

COMMITTEE/COMITÉ	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
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University Admissions Committee.....	3
University Bookstore Committee.....	4
Committee on the Coordination of Student Services.....	12
Committee on Physical Development.....	3
Committee on the Disclosure of Information.....	3
Honorary Degrees Committee.....	3
Committee on Libraries.....	1
University Museums Committee.....	2
University Scholarships Committee.....	3
Committee on Scheduling and Timetabling.....	2
Committee on Student Grievances.....	2
Committee on Student Records.....	2
Committee on Women.....	2
Committee on University Teaching and Learning.....	1

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Richard Flint (VP University Affairs) Students' Society Offices University Centre
Bureaux de l'Association des Étudiant(e)s

McGILL STUDENTS' SOCIETY



Founded in 1911

The McGill Daily

"(University funding) is called a social transfer but really it is education... and is very elitist. This is a candidate for savings, which will be rechannelled differently."

Monique Bégin

Welcome back to the Daily

There are a slew of emotions which nudge McGill students into a submission each September, on their annual rite of passage through the Currie Gym. A dash of hope, a drip of fear and a dollop of despair — it's all too soon for this.

Before seeking out travel agents for viable alternatives, pause a moment, in line, at the advisor, wherever, and consider what this traditional comment signifies: *The McGill Daily* is back again on campus, in its seventy-first consecutive year of publication.

The point is that despite a perceived student indifference, despite even itself, *The Daily* evokes something in a great number of people that will ensure its success long after we sag into alumnihood.

You can understand *The Daily* every production night, 94 times during the school year, when the last flats are "put to bed" and another *Daily* is off to the printer.

There is the desire that the *Daily* should fill a vital need in this society for the alternative press. We are a voice speaking on issue which the corporate press shies away from either in fear, disgust or ignorance. Perhaps underlying all our efforts is the fact that we may never have a chance to work this way again once we leave here. There isn't much grace outside the Roddick gates for imagination, self-interest, and idealism.

At the *Daily* you can seize the chance to indulge yourself in most anything you please, from writing, design, photography, and more than that, you indulge yourself as much as you please. That more than anything contributes to the shifting dynamics of our staff, where from 60 to 100 voting staff members participate in decision-making and flog the notion of teamwork to its bare essential.

This year more than any year previous *The Daily* has truly become the newspaper of McGill University. Each student, by virtue of his or her payment of \$5.70 per year, is a shareholder in the new venture named the Daily Publications Society Ltd. The DPS is the publisher of *The Daily* and every student is a member of the Publications Society.

You may not have the heart to consign yourself to books every night but you certainly have the mind to redesign a few of the following clichés:

Join the hard-hitting *Daily* news team and cover issues from Azania to cutbacks to Welcome Week.

Help *Daily Sports* bring McGill all the action, on the field and off.

Let the culture vulture in you loose and explore the arts for the Weekly each Thursday.

We want you to get le goût de l'édition française tous les mardis.

Make black and white reveal the subtler shades of gray in the *Daily* photo department.

Optimally, there room for every one of you. All we ask is soundness of mind and body and not a heck of a lot else. And the way to get involved in the *Daily* is even easier than that: Wednesday, September 9 is our bi-annual "Daily Day", when we invite the campus down to the *Daily* office (Union, room B02) to find out more about the paper, meet all the editors and go off on its merry way to fame, notoriety and all that jazz.

If you miss *Daily Day*, there is still another way to join the *Daily*: Drop into the *Daily* office anytime during the year and express an interest in working for the paper in any capacity.

As *The Daily* springs eternal on campus newstands each September so does the brighter side of registration: the chance to make this year is some way more worthwhile than the last.

In the last 300-odd words we've supplied a lot of opportunities.

The *Daily* is back.

Brahm Pascal

A comment on comments

A few words about our editorials.

Newspapers that follow the English-language North American tradition do not indicate the authors of their editorials; anything that appears in the space reserved for that type of commentary is assumed to be the "voice of the newspaper", period.

European newspapers take a more pluralistic approach to their commentary, one that we have followed at the *McGill Daily* in the recent past.

Comments which you read in this space which are signed by name (like this one) solely represent the views of their authors. That doesn't mean that anybody can print anything they want in this space; comments are written by staff members, and have to be generally seen to be appropriate by the paper's collective, which is made up of any student (including you, hopefully) who joins the staff of the *Daily*. But individually signed comments are the words of their authors only.

Comments in this space signed by the editorial board of the *Daily* have been discussed by the editors of this paper and represent their views, not necessarily the *Daily* collective's as a whole.

Finally, comments in this space signed "The *McGill Daily*" are one that have been debated by the collective as a whole, and represent the position of the staff and therefore of the newspaper itself.

The intent of this policy is to bring you an editorial column which will reflect the diversity of political viewpoints and attitudes that exists within the staff of the paper, while leaving the collective as a whole with a place to express its positions when, from time to time, we all get together and formulate them.

Brian Topp



Hyde Park

The aggravation of registration

As thousands of out-of-town students can testify, McGill's registration procedures are a disgrace. This year, these students have had to return up to twelve days before classes begin, cutting short their summer jobs or vacations. While other universities offer pre-registration in person or by mail throughout the summer, McGill demands that its students register in person during a one hour period in August. To aggravate matters, McGill has also discouraged late registration by doubling its late registration fee this year to \$50, while other universities such as Concordia, the University of Manitoba and others offer late registration for \$25 or even free.

Fiona Gurr, McGill's Assistant Registrar, admits the late registration fee was doubled mainly to discourage people from missing the August registration. Last year 900 people registered late, and the Registrar's Office cannot handle any more than that, she told the *Daily*.

According to Ms. Gurr, the Administration discourages late registration because there is no space available in September. The Athletics Department won't make the gym available for even one day of late registration. Well, why not? There are dozens of other universities across Canada which must also have space problems, and yet they accommodate late registration. So should McGill.

The large number of people registering late demonstrates that students find the present registration system far too rigid. But instead of preventing the late registration disease by making earlier registration more accessible the administration is content to

"cure" the symptom by making late registration as unattractive as possible.

This kind of solution implies that all the problems lie with the students who can't get to McGill in August, rather than with the system to which they have been subjected.

Preregistration is not possible at McGill, Ms. Gurr said, because the Arts and Science Faculties insist on advising students after they receive their results from the previous year. But many students would rather do away with advising altogether, or have it in April and during the year, as is done in other universities. New students advised at Dawson Hall find the experience particularly fruitless. Expecting detailed course information, they get only the bureaucratic rubber stamps treatment.

Some McGill branches have already improved their registration procedures. Management, Agriculture, Law and Music all offer students the chance to pre-select their courses in April, and register by proxy. These measures greatly simplify registration for the student. Now, surely the Deans of Arts and Science would not charge that the lack of man-

datory August advising has lowered the quality of the courses in these schools and faculties, or in other universities for that matter. Neither, then, would it lower the quality of courses taught in Arts and Science at McGill.

Furthermore, any arguments that McGill offer about the impossibility of implementing pre-registration and large scale late registration are proven incorrect by the many respected universities across Canada already offering more reasonable registration systems.

So I strongly suggest that the Students' Society establish a committee to examine these problems and pressure the administration to improve its inflexible advising and registration procedures. Without such a committee, the University will never even admit that a problem exists.

McGill's administration has imposed inflexible registration dates and the threat of fines on students simply to make registration more convenient for itself. It is time that we students reminded the administrators that what may be convenient for them is extremely inconvenient for us.

Julian Betts

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\$25 per year, \$40 for two years. The *Daily* is a founding member of Canadian University Press, la Presse Etudiante du Québec, and CUP Media Services.

Op-ed

Police brutality on the rise in Canada and U.S.

by Mick Chong
of the Peak

The Los Angeles police killed more than 300 people in a year, last June's *Economist* reported. The problem of police violence may not as yet be perceived as serious in Canada as in the United States. But RCMP statistics from *The Report of the Commission of Inquiry relating to public complaints, internal discipline and grievance procedure with the RCMP* reveals a total of 41 founded cases involving use of excessive force and close to 60 founded complaints involving both police harassment and violation of statutory rights in one year between 1973 and 1974. Further, more than half a dozen of police brutality cases within the last couple of years pending investigation involved municipal and provincial as well as the RCMP forces.

Brutality and the use of fatal force are often committed in the context of self-defense. But occasional unjustified force after arrest, unprovoked attack and excessive force in subduing those under arrest are equally common.

- In September 1978, Andrew Evans was shot to death by a Metro Toronto policeman in a tavern. According to witnesses, the shooting was unnecessary.
- At about the same time, a Halton Region policeman was fined \$350 for assaulting a suspect in a police cell.
- On the same day a woman testified before a Quebec coroner court that she saw police beating a detainee shortly before he was found hanged.
- In September 1979, Albert Johnson was shot in his house by the Metro Toronto police. According to the seven-year-old witness, the police ordered the deceased to kneel down and shot him while trying to arrest him.
- November 1979. A native Indian was killed by three point blank shots fired by a Quebec provincial police constable. The band chief insisted that the officer be charged with murder.
- A few days later, John Chief Moon was grabbed and punched by three RCMP officers before the police found out they got the wrong person.
- In June 1980, a B.C. court sentenced a RCMP officer to 30 days in jail for assaulting a hitchhiker without any apparent reason.
- In the same month, Ethel Mason and her son filed a written grievance complaining a Vancouver police officer used excessive force when arresting the son and called him a "Nigger".
- A Richmond RCMP officer was charged with assault causing bodily harm in a provincial court, September, 1980. The witness suffered severe internal bleeding after the accused allegedly pulled the chair out from under him twice during an interrogation.

The cases above happened within the last two and a half years in Canada. Most involve members of a minority group.

But what is police brutality? Despite the fact that it has become a public issue in recent years, we have little access to any well-researched documented literature of this concern. Holding a suspect and beating him with a night-stick would no doubt be brutality. How about arm-twisting in the process of securing arrest? or threats with potential violence and gun? or are instances, such as a person being stripped and rectally searched, brutality?

David Bayley and Harold Men-

delsohn, the authors of *Minorities and the police confrontation in America*, once said, "If brutality is synonymous with mistreatment of any kind, then verbal abuse, ridicule, malicious humor, denigrating epithets, and elaborate condescension would all qualify." The same authors show that the respondents surveyed in one study defined the phrase as activities ranging from police unfriendliness to physical force.

United States federal legislation outlines a relatively broad definition of the phrase "police brutality". Under the federal statutes, Title 18, police brutality is committed when "police officers conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate a citizen in the enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or the Federal or State statutes" or "any person who, under the color of law, rule, or custom, subjects to a U.S. inhabitant the deprivation of any right or secured by constitution or the law, because of his being an alien or of his color or race."

Such attitudes possibly reflect to some extent the similar problems that some of the Canadian police forces are still facing today. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that last fall Chief Adamson had to apologize publicly for two articles in the police union's magazine. One article directly insulted homosexuals and another remarked "blacks think of little but their color, and Jews of their Jewishness."

Ironically, the union spent thousands of dollars later on advertisements entitled "We can't do it without you."

Another reinforcement factor for the problem of brutality and racism with the police department is the handling of the problems by the department itself. The criminal law is largely impotent as a means of control for police brutality, because the investigators are themselves policemen largely in charge of the criminal process and not unexpectedly, they are less than zealous in regulating themselves thereby. It has been contended that the internal investigators merely act as a 'rubber

citizenry at-large. Generally speaking, police brutality cases usually take the form of assault and battery. The courts very often scrutinize such complaints in the light of the presumption that the officer acted properly and exerted only the necessary and 'minimum' force under the circumstances. In more aggravated cases plaintiffs will recover. However, judges and juries are reluctant to 'second guess' the police officer who usually demonstrates that he behaved reasonably in a trying situation.

In the most often cited case *R. v. Wray* (1970), the court decision not only condoned the police using threats and assault to obtain evidence but went further to recognize such obtained evidence as legal and admissible.

In a lawsuit for damage for false arrest and assault, *Scott v. The Queen* (1974), the plaintiff was awarded \$200 for false arrest but attributed the assault as provoked by plaintiff's resisting the illegal arrest.

The old tort remedies such as assault, battery, false imprisonment are available as weapons to be used by citizens against wrong-doing policemen, and if they are successful, according to the Police Act, R.S.O. 1970 c.351, subsection 24c.1, the municipal, police chief and the offending officer are all liable.

However, tort actions often require both time and money. And it is more often the deprived groups that lack these resources.

Besides some innovative proposals like the setting up of the civilian review board and better education for officers, the process for screening new applicants to the force is equally important to spot and eliminate racial bias, sadism and other serious prejudices by psychological tests.

However, these tests are highly subjective and more often than not, manipulated by the examiner or so-called expert.

Another area of improvement in the recruiting process is to attract proportionate minorities from the deprived groups. It has been suggested that the most effective means for developing understanding and curbing practices offensive to minority groups is to have the participation of these groups.

This may perhaps be the answer to the fact that 21.4% of the Chinese Canadians rated their police as 'bad' in the report on *British Columbians' attitudes and experiences relevant to the police, law and crime*, despite the fact they are one of the largest minority groups in the province.

Before the Canadian police forces adopt the mentality that "we are the cops and law and whatever we do is justified," the court should adopt a more liberal approach to assure the public of the court's position. As a result, more cases would be brought before the court. But increasing cases do not necessarily signify that there are more abuses or worse problems.

While internal investigation lacks necessary procedure, and credibility to be widely accepted by the public, and compounded by the police's reluctance to accept a review board, the only possible resort for controlling police brutality and racism seems to lie in the hands of the courts; which is what it is at present.

It is time perhaps our government considered introducing a bill similar to the Federal statute Title 18 and not hesitate to prosecute offenders under the Canadian Bill of Rights.



In a fragmented community, minority groups are more sensitive to police activities. Police records prove a more consistent contact with police than middle class members of the community. In fact, of all the more publicized incidents in both the United States and Canada, most involve primarily members of minority groups. Allegations of police wrong-doing complained by a member of a minority group are yet less likely to be believed by authorities, according to some criminologists.

Perhaps there are more reasons than effective solutions to all these problems. One widely accepted reason for this problem is the attitude of the police towards minority people.

Toronto Police Chief Adamson once publicly admitted the existence of this problem attitude in his force: "Some member of the force are 'anti' whatever they're dealing with." Although there is no actual figure available or any survey tested on police officers' attitudes in Canada, Director of the Center of Research on Social Organization of the University of Michigan, Professor Albert Reiss, found that "In predominantly Negro precincts over three-fourths of the white policemen express prejudice or highly prejudiced attitudes toward Negroes...close to one-half of all the officers in predominantly Negro high crime rate areas show extreme prejudice against Negroes."

stamp' for their colleagues' abusive activities and tend to act as apologists for the culprits.

On the opposing side, some argue that it takes a policeman to understand another policeman's work and to get to the facts and outsiders have difficulty doing so.

Each argument has its merit.

But one important fact still remains, that is, the inadequacy of procedures for internal investigations of citizen complaints about police wrong-doing.

Another critical component within the police system is the Police Commission. Brian Grosman quoted a journalist as having once commented that "there's a tendency of the police commission to sweep controversy surrounding police brutality under the rug. They don't want a scandal developing as a result of publicizing police misbehaviour."

The Ontario government plans to set up a compromise system; a civilian review board to review unsatisfactory investigation by the public bureau of the police force.

Another more important factor contributing to the ongoing problem of police brutality is the relatively supportive attitudes and response from both the judicial authorities and the

